



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 15 No. 6

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F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E



CAN 3 SEEDS OUT-YIELD 4 ?



A new method of seed and fertilizer placement is now available to farmers who are aware of the limitations and imperfections in grain drills which have remained unchanged for many years.

The new ALL-CROP Drill — a product of Allis-Chalmers, and the world's first quick-hitch, tractor-mounted drill — brings new speed, new accuracy, new performance to the seeding and fertilizing of grain, grass and legume crops.

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**TRACTOR-MOUNTED
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FOR WD-45, WD, OR CA TRACTORS

As we see it

In Praise of Canadian Trade Policy

We are pleased to give strong endorsement to the work of the Right Hon. Mr. Howe and to the federal government for their stand on international trade. We note with regret that these courageous efforts get too little support in the daily and weekly press and in other media.

It need scarcely be noted that exports are the life blood of the Canadian economy. The farm industry, the forest industries, the mining industry, and even some branches of manufacturing could scarcely exist, let alone have any measure of prosperity, without large exports. And apparently the truism that we can export only to the extent that we import cannot be repeated too often.

Faced as he is with a multitude of domestic groups seeking greater protection against imports, and with the protectionist trends in the United States, it would be easy for Mr. Howe to follow a less courageous course. He went to Geneva before Christmas and led a bold and fearless fight to save the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. This Agreement, which constitutes the body of rules by which trade is conducted, and which provides the framework for tariff negotiations, is not as good an arrangement as the Canadian government wants. And yet the future of GATT is in peril. The U.S. is ready to withdraw its support and thus kill the Agreement. Canadian efforts to save it represent a great contribution to the world economy. Faced with U.S. resistance to continuing GATT on its present or on an improved basis, Mr. Howe returned to Canada and recently led a Canadian Cabinet delegation to Washington to plead for a change in the American stand. Apparently his delegation was given a cold reception. The situation in the U.S. is difficult to understand. President Eisenhower is pressing the adoption by Congress

of a fairly liberal trade program. However, not long before, he sent a wrecking crew to the GATT conference in Geneva. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde!

The Canadian farm industry has a vital interest in continuing Canada's large volume of foreign trade. In this connection one cannot praise too highly the position of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture on trade policy. It is regrettable that some groups of farmers are now pressing for further tariff or other protection against imports. If the Canadian government were to meet their demands, it would have equal reason to meet the demands of twenty other claimants for protection. This could well snowball into a major change in Canadian policy — one which would ultimately shrink our imports enough to threaten the position of agriculture along with other export industries, and through these the entire economy. We might state, parenthetically, that Canadian trade policy is not perfect. Our tariffs are high. Further, the valuation procedures adopted last year in the face of demands from the textile industry add grave uncertainty to trade in textiles. Apparently they block trade more effectively than tariffs.

However, on the whole, the record is very satisfactory. We praise the government for its stand, and recommend that it continues the good fight. We hope that the Canadian people will become better informed on the trade question—for then they would see its crucial importance to our future. As a result the government would have the support so urgently required. In purely selfish terms farmers should support every move toward freer trade. Our present tariff adds perhaps one hundred million dollars to the cost of things farmers buy, and reduces their markets abroad.

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Organized Farmers

► The Objectives

- Raise farm living standards
- Maintain the family farm
- Expand markets—improve methods
- Encourage co-operatives
- Tell the farmers' story
- Stimulate rural community development and action
- Improve farming practices to increase returns.

► To Reach the Objectives

- Have a flexible active program that involves the members
- Find ways for members to work out their own action program
- Obtain necessary government legislation or aid
- Take the necessary group action

SINCE 1947, when Quebec Farm Forums were first granted representation on the Board of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, this 1000-member educational association has been the over-all organization of Quebec's English-speaking farm people.

As far as it goes this is right and proper. Farm Forum was born in the first place to help unify the province's widely scattered English-speaking minority. The association has served well through the years by the activities of its Provincial Council and district or county organizations. Reports of forum opinion on the provincial and national level have helped break down the feeling of isolation. Farm organization objectives have been served through C.F.A. membership and the member-financed and controlled provincial office set-up. Out of this has come certain realizations. In the first place farm organization activities require proper financing to carry out objectives. Secondly the action program has to be in direct control of the members. Finally action is required at all levels from the local group through to the national body.

A Realistic Approach

The main purpose of a Farm Forum is slightly different from farm organization as such. Its main job is to provide an opportunity for local study and action. Accurate information and opinions on important problems are brought to bear on topics important to farm people. The local group considers these topics in small group discussions and arrives at conclusions based on the facts. It may take action as a group and stimulate others to do the same.

Farm organization on the other hand is primarily an action group. We have listed the general objectives for a farm organization at the first and have suggested how it would go about attaining these goals.

To be realistic, we must realize that every farm family will not be able to—or even want to—avail themselves of the kind of opportunity offered by Farm Forum.



The Quebec Farm Forum executive discusses plans for organizing a Farmers' Association.

This is true despite the obvious "lift" Farm Forum gives to farm organization work and the development of rural community life.

The Farm Forum Executive has approved in principle a plan to organize a Quebec Farmers' Association. The proposed plan is now being considered by the Farm Forum members and their District Councils. The aim of this move is obviously to involve as many as possible of the province's estimated 10,000 English-speaking farmers.

For seven years now, Quebec Forum members have had to finance a representative farm organization and contribute the time and energies of its leaders. All this has been done willingly but always with the hope they would eventually win the support of other English-speaking farmers. Forum people have apparently decided that a broad membership base is now required to develop a strong farmers' action organization.

The Plan

The Quebec Forum leaders seem to have developed a clear organizational plan. The proposed Quebec Farmers' Association will be a direct family membership organization open to all English-speaking farm people. Local neighbourhood groups will be the basis of organization. Members will belong to and be serviced through these local groups within a county or district. Where it is impossible for a member to belong to a local group, provision is made for him to take part in county-wide projects.

Farm Forum fits into the proposed scheme in two ways. As in other provinces, the forum movement would be considered the educational arm of the farm organization. If most of the local forum's members belong to the Farmers' Association, it would also act as a local group of the organization. Once a month the forum would convene as a member group of the District Farmers' Association. In addition it would retain its identity as a Farm Forum group and participate in National Farm Radio Forum as it has in the past.

How Will It Work?

On provincial matters the Farmers' Association would work closely with its counterpart, the French-speaking Farmers' Union (U.C.C.). In national affairs it will be spokesman for Quebec's English-speaking farmers in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Action is the key to successful farm organization. No farm organization will survive long if members pay \$5.00 or \$6.00 in membership fees, then sit back and wait for others to do something. The idea of a Quebec Farmers' Association organized on a neighbourhood basis is a sound one. The Association will take on meaning only to the extent that each group works out an action pro-

gram for itself that involves its membership in all the affairs of the organization. This is an obvious precaution for a direct membership organization but not so easy to accomplish as farm leaders readily agree.

The lessons learned in Farm Forum should prevent the new organization from becoming too far removed from its members. As they go out to help set up their farm organization, forum members take with them the knowledge of how to work together as a group, the importance of facts and free discussion, along with experience in expressing group opinion and organizing action projects. Farm Forum experience will prove invaluable as the new organization comes into operation.

Winter Feeding for Milk Production

The quality of hay and farm grains stored on most Quebec farms this winter is lower due to last year's poor season. To keep up milk production more attention will have to be paid to winter feeding practices. Your feeding costs will go up as you improve the quality of feed but so will your milk production. You stand to lose money if your milk production goes down.

Good Quality Roughage

As most hay is poor, you should do what you can to raise the quality of roughage fed your dairy cows. Half the hay may be replaced by silage on a basis of 1 pound of dry hay replaced by 3 pounds of silage. For example a cow weighing 1000 pounds might be fed 25 to 30 pounds of hay. With silage you can improve the quality of roughage fed by reducing the hay to about 15 pounds and feeding about 45 pounds of silage. If beet pulp is available, it will help spin out your silage if you haven't enough to do until spring. Beet pulp soaked in water is a good roughage feed.

Home Grown Grains

Your own home grains are not apt to be up to usual standards this year. It may not be wise to depend on this feed source as you have in the past.

There will be a tendency to use up your own poorer quality grains and put off buying grain as long as possible. You would be well advised to go out and buy some good quality barley and wheat — oats too if your own are very poor.

The basic part of a good meal mixture for dairy cattle is the whole grain in the ration. Home-grown oats have usually been the major grain in our meal mixture. This year it may pay to increase the proportion of purchased barley and wheat.

In 1000 pounds of final grain mixture, often up to 650 pounds is home-grown oats of top quality. The other 350 pounds is generally barley. If your oat quality is poor you

would be safer to reduce the proportion to 300 pounds. The final 1000 pounds of mixed grain would then consist of at least 350 pounds of barley, the 300 pounds of home-grown oats, and the remaining 350 pounds made up of good quality purchased oats, wheat or barley.

With good quality grain to start with, your meal mixture will do a better job for you.

The Meal Mixture

One rule of thumb is to mix a 24 percent protein dairy supplement 1 to 2 with farm grains to prepare a 16 percent protein dairy ration. A satisfactory 24 percent protein-mineral dairy supplement can be prepared by mixing 270 pounds of Linseed Oilmeal with 250 pounds of Bran making sure to add 30 pounds of a dairy mineral supplement.

This 550 pounds of protein-mineral supplement can be mixed with 1100 pounds of the ground whole grain mixture mentioned above. This will give you 1650 pounds of 16 percent dairy ration.

Feeding Meal

Here are two rules for feeding cows in milk.

- (1) For cows testing 4% butterfat or less: feed them no meal if they are producing less than 15 pounds of milk daily. Feed each cow 1 pound daily for each 2½ pounds of milk produced in excess of 15 pounds.
- (2) Cows testing 5% butterfat or over: feed them no meal if they are producing less than 10 pounds of milk daily. Feed each cow 1 pound of meal for each 2 pounds of milk produced in excess of 10 pounds.

The following table will illustrate what we mean:

Pounds of Milk							
Daily	.....	10	15	20	25	30	40
Pounds of Meal							
4% Test	....	0	0	2	4	6	10
Pounds of Meal							
5% Test	....	0	2½	5	7½	10	15

Plan Your Kitchen Garden

Seed Catalogues!—a reminder that spring is in the air. Plan now to make this year's vegetable garden the best yet.

YOU can have the quality, quantity, and variety of vegetables appreciated by your family over most of the summer season if you take time to draw up a garden plan. Such a plan can be extended to supply a surplus for canning, freezing or storage. To help you develop a garden plan suited to your needs, we pass along a few hints from the Horticulture Department at Macdonald College.

What Goes in the Plan

If your family should 'hate spinach', then there is no use in growing it. The first thing to do then is list the kinds of vegetables popular with the family.

Planting dates would seem to mean very little if we get another cold wet spring this year but you should try to follow a definite system and get things in as close to the proper time as possible.

This takes us to the third principle. You will want plenty of variety over the whole growing season. What kinds of vegetables and which varieties will spread the peak harvest over a long season?

Finally you have to give consideration to how much of each vegetable; the spacing between rows and between plants in the row; and perhaps planned dates of planting for fall crops.

Early Spring (April 25 to May 1)

Onions, greens, radish, summer cabbage, cauliflower, and turnip seed should be sown early. With at least some of these vegetables, varieties are an important consideration to spread out the dates of maturity. If you like plenty of lettuce for example you should plant at least 5 varieties such as Grand Rapids; Unrivalled; New York (456); Great Lakes; and Penn Lake. The same applies to summer cabbage by using varieties like Golden Acre; Early Jersey Wakefield; Enkuizen Glory; and Succession. The summer turnip variety to use is Purple Top Milan.



Early May (May 1 to 10)

Peas for kitchen and preservation, beets, carrots and parsnips for summer use are planted at this time. To keep peas coming as long as possible sow $\frac{1}{2}$ Laxton and $\frac{1}{2}$ Onward with the tall growing Alderman or Tall Telephone varieties sowed separately. Half the beets may be Early Wonder and the rest Detroit Dark Red.

Late May (May 20-25)

Warm season crops, transplants, and seed for late fall cabbage and cauliflower should go in at this time. Beans are apt to get ahead of your ability to eat them. Plant pole beans like Kentucky Wonder or Blue Lake and at least three varieties of bush beans such as Bountiful followed by Tendergreen when Bountiful are done, and Stringless Refugee separately. You will need to plant several varieties of sweet corn to have corn when you want it. Suggested varieties are Spangcross; Marvoss; Carmelcross; Golden Bantam; and Golden Cross Bantam in equal amounts. Also planted at this time are early and late potatoes; tomatoes like John Baer and Gulf State Market; cucumbers; muskmelon; squash; and pumpkin.

Fall Crops

Fall cabbage and cauliflower seeded about May 20 should be transplanted by June 25. You sow swede turnip about June 10. After earlier planted crops are harvested, follow up with fall beets and carrots about July 1st, with fall beans about July 10. Seed fall lettuce between July 15 and 20 and fall spinach or other greens about July 25.

You may want more complete information on home garden planning than has been supplied here. Address your requests to the Horticulture Department, Macdonald College, P. Que.

Canada's New Poultry Testing Plant . . .

Canada's new central testing station for poultry breeding stock is nearing completion. It is expected to be ready to receive the first birds entered in the new random test policy on April 1.

The new building marks another forward step in the Record of Performance for poultry that has been in operation for thirty-five years in the interest of improving poultry breeding in Canada.

Located on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the Station will serve poultry breeders in any part of the country. Its purpose is to provide breeders with a means of testing representative samples of their birds under uniform conditions of feeding, housing and care.

The Station, a one-storey building, contains 68 pens identical in size, 12' x 16', arranged on either side of a central alley. The building is 425 feet long with a central block containing a feed room, and an egg storage room with controlled temperatures. Each of the 68 pens will accommodate 50 birds and since each breeder's entry will consist of 100 birds this permits each entry to be housed in two pens, one on either side of the central alley to allow for any differences in temperature or other conditions due to the location of the pens.

Equipment in the pens is so arranged that droppings can be removed and eggs gathered from the central alley. Water is brought to the partitions between the pens so two pens can be supplied from the one outlet.

All birds will be fed the same all-mash ration, checked and tested to maintain a constant uniform mixture. The mash will be fed from a self-feeder in each pen. The entire operation is designed to insure that all pens have identical treatment in order that any difference in the performance record of the birds will be due to inherited factors and not to variations in feeding, housing and management.

The four end pens and those in the corners next to the feed room will be treated as buffer pens for the first year, or until it is established that conditions in them are no different than in pens with birds on either side of them.

There will thus be 60 test pens available or enough to accommodate the entries from 30 breeders. Each entry will consist of one 30-dozen crate, or 360 eggs, drawn by poultry inspectors of either the Canada Department of Agriculture, or the provincial departments of agriculture, from one day's production of a poultry breeder's flock.

All the eggs from the various entries will be brought to a central point and hatched at the same time in the same incubator. From each 360-egg entry it is expected 100 pullets will be hatched, or sufficient to make up the 100 birds required for test pens. The test starting April 1, 1955, will end in August, 1956, or when the birds are 500 days old.

The new Testing Station is the result of months of planning by committees appointed at the National Poultry Breeding Conference held at Ottawa in June 1953. This conference was attended by representatives of all provincial poultry departments, universities, poultry breeders, and officials of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Poultry Production and Marketing Services and the Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm.

In opening the conference the Chairman, Mr. S. C. Barry, now Director of Production Service, Ottawa, described the overall purpose of the project when he said:

"Efficiency in poultry production operations requires certain specific qualities in the stock in farm or commercial flocks. The egg producer wants early maturity, a high degree of liveability and the maximum production of desirable market eggs from the minimum of feed. The meat producer wants a good meat type, liveability and a high rate of feed conversion into body growth. They both have at least an indirect interest in such qualities as fertility and hatchability which to a considerable extent determine the cost of chick production.

"The qualities of performance which the poultry breeder wants in his birds are dependent in varying degrees on environment and on heredity. But even in those factors where the influence of heredity may be relatively low the degree of their presence, genetically, can represent the difference between profit and loss in the poultry operation."

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Make Sure You Sow

QUALITY SEED

GOOD quality seed grain may be more difficult to buy this spring. Here are a few hints to help you buy the best seed. Act Now to avoid disappointment.

Buy by Variety

Early oat varieties recommended for Quebec include Ajax, Cartier and Mabel. A new early variety, Shefford, has considerable resistance to rust and merits a trial. Some registered seed is available of this variety which you could increase on your own farm for next year's crop.

Medium maturing varieties (4 to 7 days later than early oats) for Quebec include Abegweit, Beaver, Erban, and Vanguard. The late maturing variety to grow is Roxton.

Malting barleys recommended are Montcalm and O.A.C. 21. Strictly feed barleys are Byng, Peatland, Pontiac and Velvet.

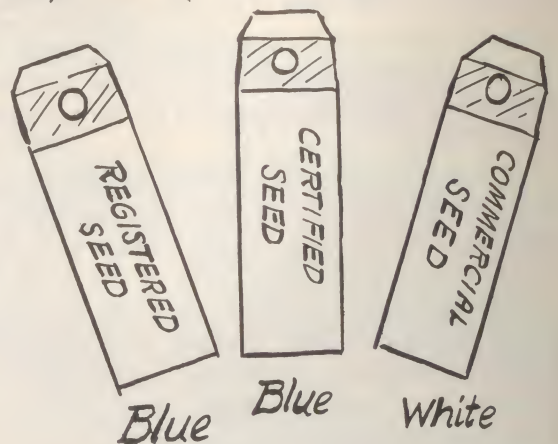
Buy by Class of Seed

Registered Seed of an adapted variety is likely to be your best buy. You are assured that this seed is true to name; free from other crop seeds; pure as to variety; free from certain diseases; and is as free as possible from weed seeds. This seed is sold in special labelled bags for your protection.

Prices vary with the popularity of the variety and the amount of seed available to the trade. If the price is not prohibitive, it will pay you to sow Registered on your entire acreage. In other cases you may buy a smaller amount to increase for seed next year or buy Certified Seed of the same variety.

Certified Seed is your next best seed buy. This seed also comes from crops inspected in the field and certified by the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. The variety must come up to certain regulation standards and is sold in sealed bags in a similar way to Registered. This class of seed is usually less expensive than Registered as regulations are less strict. It is often

Look for the Tag on the Bag!



a satisfactory solution to the seed buying problem if Registered is too expensive or hard to get.

Commercial Seed is of course the cheapest and most readily available. However, you have no assurance as to the identity of the variety, nor any information as to what other varieties may be present as impurities. The grading of these seeds (No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3) does let you know that at least minimum standards have been met for other crop seeds and weed seeds present, and ability to sprout. Commercial seed is subject to inspection in the trade to assure farmers that they are up to these minimum standards. Varieties are usually not named but if they are they must be named correctly.

If You Use Your Own Seed

Nowadays most farmers who sow their own seed grain, send it to a local seed plant for cleaning and treatment for disease control. Never sow 'bin-run' grain or fail to treat the grain for plant diseases. If you happen to have some pretty good quality oats on hand, that is reasonably all one variety, it may be good crop insurance to have it cleaned and treated.

To make sure your own grain — or your neighbour's if you buy from him — is good enough for seed, here is what you do. From various parts of the bin, gather scoops of grain and put it all together — a couple of bushels or so. Have this grain cleaned at the plant or run it through a fanning mill. Take about a one pound sample from this cleaned grain.

Package the one pound sample of grain in a tight package and enclose your name and address. Send it to the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, 54 Bishop St., Montreal, P. Que. They will grade it for you and send back a full report. If it contains too many weed seeds and other grains, or germinates poorly they will advise you not to sow it.

Grading and Branding of Beef . . .

Grading of any commodity is merely a process of dividing it into various groups of units, each group having distinct characteristics of its own, and being fairly uniform within itself. It does not necessarily establish values, but makes it possible for the buyer and seller to set values for each kind and quality according to supply and demand. In the wholesale trade it facilitates long distance trading. A buyer in Montreal can order a carload of beef from Calgary, of specified grades, and be confident of getting what he wants. Or the retailer may order from his local wholesaler with the same confidence.

By grading and branding beef, consumers can recognize the various brand marks and become familiar with the kind of beef each represents. Their preferences are reflected back through the trade to the producer. Grade A may be the most popular quality with some purchasers, while Grade B or C may be favoured by others. The price spread between the grades varies according to supply and demand. Grade C may bring almost as much as Grade A at times.

Grades of beef are as follows:

Grade A—Choice—Red Brand—Youthful, highly finished, deep fleshing, high proportion of meat to bone, marbling (small amounts of fat mixed with the lean), some waste, Red Brand mark.

Grade B—Good—Blue Brand—Youthful, good finish, fairly good proportion of meat to bone, some marbling, not wastey, Blue Brand mark.

Grade C—Fairly youthful, light finish, leaner drier meat than A or B, but less wastey. May include overfats, trimmed for the retail trade, Brown Brand mark.

Grade D—A composite grade, rarely sold as beef cuts. Includes thin and lean young cattle and cows, Brown Brand mark.

Grades M & S—Canner cows, bulls, stags. Used for manufacturing processed products, not branded.

Cow beef is not marked as such. If any cow beef is sold as cuts, it will carry the D grade mark. Since around 40 per cent of all cattle slaughtered in Canada are cows, there is a lot of cow beef to be sold in some form and most of it finds its way into processed products.

Without detracting in the slightest from the excellence of top grade beef, it should be stressed that "all beef is good beef"—each cut and quality is excellent for some particular use and method of preparation. There does not need to be tough meat on anybody's table. The cheaper the cut the more care in preparation is usually necessary, so that the consumer can purchase according to which she has the most to spend—time or money.

These extracts are taken from an address by H. J. Maybee, Chief, Livestock Marketing Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at a series of Meat Forums recently held in leading consuming centres of British Columbia.

Eastern Farmers Censure Government Dairy Action

"The Farmers of Canada have the right to the same protection as other major industries in Canada", said J-B Lemoine, president of the Eastern Agricultural Conference, in his opening remarks to the annual meeting of this organization which met recently in Montreal at the Coopérative Fédérée. Mr. Lemoine was referring to the New Zealand cheese being imported to Canada, an action which will adversely affect not only the cheese manufacturers but also the whole dairy industry of Canada. He added it was difficult to understand the present attitude of the Federal Government in adopting an apparently new approach to the importation of dairy products, particularly in view of the decisions reached unanimously by all countries represented at the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Washington recently. It was agreed at this meeting, to which New Zealand was an adherent, that every effort should be made to dispose of farm surpluses in the domestic markets of the countries possessing them."

The Eastern Agricultural Conference, representing the Maritime and Ontario Federations of Agriculture and farm organizations from Quebec province, supported its president wholeheartedly in censuring the statement made in the House of Commons by Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Finance, who stated that "New Zealand was asked not to ship cheese to this market. The circumstances under which the request was made have changed. New Zealand was pressing to be relieved from that verbal arrangement and there seemed to be no very good ground for insisting that it be continued. The shipment of cheese has been made in the ordinary course of business in the same way that anything else is exported to Canada."

The Eastern Agricultural Conference also questioned the change referred to by Mr. Howe when the same surplus problems at the time of the verbal arrangement are still a matter of grave concern to the farmers of Canada.

Attention was also focussed on several other major farm problems in Eastern Canada including butter surplus and its disposal, tariff on potatoes and recommendations to be considered at the annual meetings of Dairy Farmers of Canada at Regina and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at Edmonton.

This and That

Pole construction of farm buildings is growing in popularity with farmers . . . Plenty of ice-free water during winter will pay off in bigger hog gains . . . Clipping dairy cows will help maintain high quality of milk during the winter . . . It is just as foolish to waste the fertility in manure as it would be to bury a sack of fertilizer.

► Get a head start on trouble

► Save time and money

► Avoid costly breakdowns

► It will pay you to . . .



... TAKE CARE OF YOUR TRACTOR!

Daily Care

Check the water level and use only soft water to fill the radiator. Hard water forms deposits in the tubes and on the outside of the cylinder walls, causing overheating. You should protect your tractor with permanent type anti-freeze good to at least 30 below zero.

Lubricants in the tractor transmission and differential should be checked. Proper grades of grease and oil are indicated in your tractor guide book for cold and warm weather operations. Check oil daily and change at least once every 200 hours of operation, replacing the oil filter cartridge and cleaning the oil breather cap at the same time. Keep tires at proper pressure and check the water level in the battery, filling it with distilled water. Coat battery terminals with a light coating of vaseline to prevent corrosion.

Adjustments

A faulty ignition system will cut down on your tractor's efficiency, especially in winter. Look up your tractor guide book for details on how to make adjustments and set the gaps.

Things to check for are good contact in the magneto breaker points, and the magneto impulse should trip at the proper time. A good hot spark should jump across a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ " gap from the spark plug wire to the engine block when the engine is cranked over. If the spark is not "hot" more serious trouble is indicated and the magneto should be removed and serviced by an expert.

The battery ignition system needs to be checked also. Follow guide book directions for timing and gap allowance. If contact points in the distributor are badly pitted, burned, purple or bluish in colour, replace them and the condenser also. Otherwise dress down points with a fine file or carborundum and set the gap according to specifications.

Test plugs by shorting-out each with a screw driver. When this does not cause the engine to run roughly then that cylinder is not operating. Remove plug and check the inner core for deposits. If the plug is black, clean on a sand blaster and reset gap. If the plug is worn out replace it.

Poor compression may be due to improperly adjusted valves or defective or worn out piston rings. If you do not have a compression gauge, remove all spark plugs, and replace the spark plug in each cylinder in turn. Each piston should offer equal resistance to cranking with the plug in it.

Adjust valve clearances with a thickness gauge following the manufacturer's directions closely. The letter "C" after the clearance figure means adjust when the engine is cold and the letter "H" adjust when hot.

To further test a weak cylinder, pour a $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of heavy engine oil through the spark plug hole. Repeat the compression test. Increased compression means that rings and piston are in poor shape and the engine in need of a major overhaul.

Clutch slippage may be due to hard or glazed clutch surfaces, weak springs, improper adjustment, or overload. Do not operate a tractor with a slipping clutch or costly repairs may result.

Cold Weather Precautions

An electric block heater is helpful under most winter conditions but to be on the safe side it is better to rig up a battery booster running off the power line. The extra kick from overnight charging will see you through nearly every condition. Some methyl hydrate (wood alcohol) from the drug store added to the fuel tank will prevent gas-line freezing. Take it easy if the transmission is stiff and give the engine time to warm up to operating temperature.

Canadian Co-Op Business Volume Nears \$1¼ Billions

The annual report, "Co-operation In Canada", recently published by the Marketing Service, Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, shows that co-operative business in Canada as reported by marketing, purchasing and service organizations for the crop year ended July 31, 1953, amounted to \$1,202,325,902. This figure is \$90,000,000 greater than the total reported for 1952 and in addition does not include business volume of the wholesale societies, part of which was necessarily included in 1952. The number of co-ops reported for the year 1953 was 2,773 compared with 2,616 in 1952. The membership in co-ops in 1953 was 1,429,003 compared with 1,297,614 in 1952.

The volume of farm products marketed was \$876,300,000. This was higher than the figure for 1952 by \$36,000,000. Sales of merchandise and farm supplies in 1953 amounted to \$256,700,000. This was an increase of \$22,000,000 over 1952 sales. Fishermen's co-operatives reported increases in sales value of fish with sales of \$17,200,000 in 1953 compared with \$13,900,000 in 1952.

Revenue reported by service co-operatives increased from \$6,400,000 in 1952 to \$20,600,000 in 1953. This

increase resulted mainly from more complete and accurately reporting of this type of organization, especially in Alberta, Quebec and New Brunswick.

During 1953 a total of 1,181 co-ops marketed farm products. Sales of these co-ops in millions of dollars break down as follows: dairy products, \$131.9; fruits and vegetables, \$38.5; grain and seeds, \$510.5; livestock, \$103.8; tobacco, \$54.9; eggs and poultry, \$23.7; wool, \$3.3; maple products, \$2.5.

Total sales of farm supplies, household and consumer goods were valued at \$256.7 million. The breakdown by product was as follows: food products, \$74.3; clothing and home furnishings, \$9.1; petroleum products and auto accessories, \$29.9; feed, fertilizer and sprays, \$88.6; machinery and equipment, \$15.2; coal, wood and building materials, \$13.1; miscellaneous, \$26.2.

Appearing for the first time in expanded form is a special section headed "Co-operatives Wholesaling in Canada". This part of the report reveals that the 11 wholesalers had a total sales volume of \$127.3 million. Highest gross sales figures (actual handlings) was that of Cooperative Federee de Quebec, \$46 million.

Business volume of Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited was \$12.4 million. Of this total \$873,000 represents the value of goods produced in interprovincial plants.

Nineteen Fifty-five

by Ralph S. Staples*

"Father, I want to go and see the Grand Canyon," said the boy.

"You haven't got enough money," said his father, "only people with money can travel."

"I have \$21.25 in my wooden bank," said the boy, "and I've hitch-hiked to Winnipeg twice already."

"Mother, I want to go and see the Grand Canyon," said the boy.

"Why do you want to see the Grand Canyon," said his mother.

"It's three miles wide and a mile deep. There's no place like it. I want to ride a mule over the edge. I want to walk in it. I want to hold my arms in that grey-green water. I want to see those funny squirrels.

"You'll be lonesome on the long roads all alone," said his mother.

"I'm quite grown up now," said the boy.

"Big Brother, I'm going to see the Grand Canyon," said the boy.

"Whatever for? That big gully in the back pasture would do you just as well. It's just the same only smaller," said big brother.

So off he went.

Days later we see him far down in the dust bowl

country. It is the middle of the day. He is hot and dusty. His feet hurt and he feels far from home. That Grand Canyon dream of his seems remote and unreal in the shimmering heat.

The cars keep streaking past paying no attention. Maybe it wasn't such a good idea. Foolish to come so far. After all the magazine article with the pictures had told him a lot about the Grand Canyon. Even if he did get there perhaps it wouldn't be so very different from the gully in the back pasture.

With a sigh of relief we see him step across the highway and put up his thumb for home.

The boy never saw the Grand Canyon. Sometimes he took the worn magazine and sat in the gully on a Sunday afternoon.

We Co-operators have a dream too. It is as big as any Grand Canyon. It is exciting — this business of helping people serve themselves, and helping them grow in the process. We, too, get tired and dusty and discouraged when we seem to make no progress. But let 1955 not be the year in which anyone considers turning his back on the dream. Already there are enough people who think economic democracy is impossible.

* Mr. Staples is president of The Co-operative Union of Canada.

Another Look at Producer

MARKETING BOARDS

Would They Work for Livestock?

THE objective of this type of marketing scheme is to give a single agency control of supply in order to permit it to secure a better price for the product. Dr. David L. MacFarlane, chairman of the Economics Department at Macdonald College, points out that marketing boards represent an effort to get away from a competitive market situation on the selling side. Where farmers must sell their products in a market dominated by a few buyers, they can hardly be blamed for trying to protect themselves. Since it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to eliminate monopoly influences on the buying side, governments themselves establish machinery to introduce such influence on the selling side to counter its existence on the buying side.

Some Limitations to Provincial Marketing Boards

For products which have a national market, a provincial board can have little influence on price, Dr. MacFarlane concludes. Thus the Ontario Hog Marketing Board must conduct its negotiations with more than a casual glance at the price of hogs in Montreal and Winnipeg. For hogs it would seem that provincial boards would be limited to gains through a more efficient organization of marketing.

This limitation on provincial boards suggest the use of the 1949 federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act. This Act allows any provincial board or agency to regulate its product in inter-provincial and export trade. If there were hog marketing boards in Ontario and Quebec, in each of the Prairie Provinces, and in the Maritimes, it should not be impossible to co-ordinate their activities so as to give hog producers greater control over the national pattern of hog prices.

If we are to use the provincial board approach, then co-ordination is necessary. Without it, provincial boards quite possibly would get into competition with one



another. As an example of this, Quebec co-operatives, other producer groups, and processors, can presently observe trends in Ontario and take competitive advantage. The ultimate goal of co-ordinated action would be, in effect, a national approach to commodity marketing by produced boards.

Another serious problem that has to be faced is that advantageous hog prices could bring on rapid and ruinous expansion of the hog industry. Producer boards might modify the effect of the law of supply and demand but not repeal it.

Is There Any Other Approach?

Quebec government farm policy favours co-operative development and the improvement of marketing facilities. For this, and constitutional reasons, we should not assume that a Quebec Hog Marketing Board patterned after Ontario is a matter of time. A considerable proportion of Quebec hogs are processed in Co-operative plants. The Quebec government is not likely to set up any marketing agency that would seem to weaken the position or influence of these or any other co-operatives.

As Dr. MacFarlane explains, it may well be that existing provincial and federal legislation could be used more fully with co-operative and private marketing facilities to improve the position of both producer and consumer. Two pieces of federal legislation are very important in this regard. The federal Co-operative Marketing Act of 1939 guarantees bank advances to co-operatives allowing initial payments to members and financing of storage. The Agricultural Price Support Act serves the interest of farmers and their co-operatives, the private trade, and often consumers too by guaranteeing or insuring storage operations.

At a later date the Journal will discuss more fully how an alternative to the marketing board approach might lead to better marketing arrangements.

Brooding Early Chicks

Some big poultry producers now begin their brooding season in early November in order to have birds well into egg production when egg prices are highest. While there are some obvious advantages, we don't imagine many small flock owners are equipped to make such a sharp change in their present management practices.

However it is of interest to note, in passing, that one-day old chicks on March 1st will produce eggs for you early in September. This would seem to be an advantage over April or May chicks that get into production just as eggs start their seasonal price decline.

The colony house heated by coal, wood, oil, gas, electricity, or infra red lamps and adapted to look after 100 to 500 chicks is the most common brooding method with small flock owners. Here are some useful suggestions from the Poultry Department at Macdonald.

Before the Chicks Arrive

If the brooder house was not cleaned up thoroughly, you will have to scrape, clean, disinfect and dry the quarters. Next check the ventilation system and make sure there are no drafts from cracks in the walls or around the windows and doors.

A faulty brooder stove can cause a lot of grief, make sure it works by setting it going three or four days before the chicks arrive. Temperatures under the hover should hold steadily at 95°F. Prepare a chick guard of sheet

metal or corrugated cardboard around the hover to confine the chicks close to the heat. Have shavings on hand for the litter. Check the feeding and water equipment needed for the brooding period (small, medium and adult size feeders, and waterers varying from one quart to one gallon and larger sizes for later on).

Brooding Problems

Temperature control requires close attention. When birds pile and crowd under the hover they are too cool and too hot if they crowd against the walls. Temperature should be 95°F for the first week. Drop the temperature steadily 5° per week. At the end of 7 weeks the temperature will be down to 65°F.

If the litter is very damp it may be due to too high temperatures or poor ventilation. The chicks may develop pasted vents. Feeding chick size scratch grain for a day or two will correct it. Pasting at the beak is another problem and indicates the mash being used is too fine or perhaps that temperatures are too high.

When cannibalism breaks out it may indicate (1) over-crowding (each bird needs $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot up to 3 weeks; 1 square foot from 4 to 7 weeks; and 2 square feet from 8 to 12 weeks) or (2) poor feed (use only the best quality commercial chick starter) or (3) not enough feeder space. Darken windows and use anti-pick compounds on injured birds to curb the outbreak. Correct the conditions that caused it.

Fan Ventilation . . .

Exhaust fans provide a positive method of ventilation which can be automatically controlled to maintain a desired barn temperature or humidity. With fans, adequate ventilation to remove heat and moisture can be obtained during mild weather when a natural draft system does not ventilate properly. During colder weather the thermostat will stop the exhaust fan if, or when, the barn temperature falls to a minimum desired setting.

For normal fall, winter, and spring ventilation a fan capacity of 100 cubic feet per minute per 1,000 pounds of livestock is needed. For example, if a barn contained 36 cows at 1,000 pounds each, the fan capacity would be 36 x 100 or 3,600 cubic feet of air per minute. One fan is usually sufficient in a barn that contains 40 animals or less. In barns with 50 animals or more it is desirable to have two exhaust fans. Normally, fans are located in the middle of the long wall, and can be placed in any convenient location on the wall. If two fans are used, they may be placed beside each other or some distance apart. Fresh air inlets should be at least 15 feet from the fan. Automatic shutters are required to prevent back drafting when the fan is not operating.

Further information on ventilation by fans is contained in Publication 859, "Principles of Barn Ventilation", obtainable from Information Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Price Supports

During the 1953-54 fiscal year the Agricultural Prices Support Board carried out price support programs relating to eggs, butter, cheddar cheese, dry skimmed milk, and hogs. Net losses to the Board amounted to slightly over \$750,000 for the year. Of this total, just over \$660,000 was written off in connection with dry skimmed milk powder.

The report shows that the total net cost of the Board's operations in the 8 year period from 1946 to March 31, 1954 was a little more than 80 million dollars. Of this amount 69 million dollars resulted from emergency buying of hogs and cattle during the foot and mouth disease outbreak from February 1952 to March 1953.

Since the Board began, the price support program has cost the people of Canada a total of 11 million dollars (excluding the foot and mouth emergency). It may be difficult to estimate the full effect of the Board's operations on the Canadian farm economy in dollars and cents. However, it is reasonably certain that the bolstering of sagging markets, increased price stability, and the effective insuring against losses in storage operations, has meant many millions of dollars more to Canadian farmers and people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. It would appear to us that the taxpayers money has been soundly invested.

Agriculture Plays Important Role At U.N. Assembly Meeting

Agriculture, trade and economics are playing an important role in the current Ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Much of the discussions of interest to farm people will take place in the General Assembly Economic Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Copland of Australia.

One of the most interesting items on the provisional agenda of the Assembly is a proposal for "Establishment of a World Food Reserve". This item was proposed by Costa Rica. In its proposal Costa Rica says the World Food Reserve would have the following general functions: (a) the prevention of any diminution of production and the stimulation of increased consumption; (b) the establishment of international foodstuff prices; (c) the promotion of exchanges of regional and seasonal surpluses; (d) the encouragement, with due regard to factors affecting national economies, or transfer of the production of foodstuffs to the areas in which they can be raised most cheaply and efficiently; and (e) the handling of any serious shortages that may temporarily affect any sector of the world population.

Another item of interest on the provisional agenda is one entitled "Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries". A number of questions will be considered under this item. These include: (a) The question of establishing a special United Nations fund for economic development. This fund would make grants-in-aid and long term, low-interest loans to under-developed countries to help them speed economic development; (b) The question of establishing an international finance corporation. This corporation would participate in equity investments and make loans directly to private enterprises in under-developed nations; (c) International flow of private capital for the economic development of under-developed countries. This was an Economic and Social Council resolution recommending under-developed nations try to make their policies and economy more attractive to private foreign capital, and urging countries able to export capital to encourage the flow of private capital to needy nations; and (d) The question of land reform.

The programs of technical assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies also will be considered by the General Assembly, along with the annual report of the Economic and Social Council.

This and That

No law, however well worked out, can control a livestock disease all by itself. It will help but the livestock man is the only one who can take all the necessary steps to have, and to keep, a clean herd . . . It will take less labour to keep dairy cows clean, and it will be a lot easier to produce high-quality milk, if the cows are clipped . . . Left-over insecticides and weed-killers will retain their effectiveness for use next year, if they are properly stored during the winter . . . Slow breeders are expensive.

It takes about two weeks of warfarin baiting to rid a farm completely of rats . . . Multi-grade lubricants are said to offer many advantages . . . The winter is a good time to have seed tested . . . There is no common cause for sterility in dairy cattle . . . Strawberry plantations should be protected during the winter season with a straw mulch . . . According to a recent survey compiled by the United States Foreign Agricultural Service survey, higher pork output and resultant lower prices seem likely in a number of the principal hog-producing countries next year . . . Fertilizers pay a profit.

This is the time of year when cattle grubs frequently appear in the backs of cattle . . . "Fix it yourself" is becoming a national motto, particularly on the farm . . . Artificial breeding has performed, and is performing, a great service to dairying . . . Each egg a hen lays costs less than the last one.

Lime may safely be applied to frozen grounds . . . A natural draft system of ventilation consists of a vertical outlet flue and a number of fresh air outlets . . . The best time to provide for ventilation and temperature control in a building is when it is being constructed . . . Winter is

a good time to start brush control . . . Safe winter driving requires more care.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Shorthorn Breeders Are Cheerful

There is great interest in Shorthorns in Quebec, stated President N. G. Bennett in his opening remarks at the Quebec Shorthorn Club's annual meeting held at Sherbrooke on January 11th, and many farmers are becoming beef-minded, especially among dairy farmers who are not happy about the present situation in their line. Not all these farmers, of course, are buying Shorthorns, but he felt that the breed is well and away the most popular in this province.

He was disappointed in the showing that Shorthorns made at the Sherbrooke Fair last fall and felt that a much bigger exhibit could have been possible. However, he hopes for a better showing next year, though admitting that beef cattle breeders are not raising animals just to show at fairs.

As he sees it, the pure bred breeders such as those represented at the meeting must produce the stock for other farmers to use to build up herds, and he is convinced that the big beef bull is the type that will be most useful in this respect. But it is not enough to sell stock; the buyer, especially if he is just starting out with beef, should be given all the advice and help possible by those who have had more experience. Admittedly, breeders are busy men and do not have the spare time they would like for visiting; but he feels that any time thus used would be well invested.

He also mentioned the great interest in beef cattle that is becoming apparent in the Lake St. John area;

further proof of the interest in beef in all parts of Quebec.

Ab. Stoltz, the Eastern Canada fieldman for the National Association, confirmed the president's remarks, stating that Quebec is making the greatest progress in beef raising of any Canadian province. But even so, the end is nowhere in sight, for with the great industrial expansion that is taking place, there is room in Canada for much more good beef, and he felt that Shorthorn raising was due for a great boom. Many inquiries are being received from dairy farmers and others who want to start in with beef and are apparently sold on this breed. He was particularly struck by the way quality has improved in Quebec in recent years.

He advocated starting a system of bull progeny testing so that buyers would have some information on rate of gain, etc., that could be expected of calves from a particular sire. He also reported that it is hoped that type classification of herds would be a reality by spring or early summer. This system, already in use by the dairy breeds, and also by the dual-purpose Shorthorn people, will be invaluable to buyers, especially to those who, not having been in the beef line for long, may lack experience in selection.

Secretary-treasurer Don MacMillan reported membership up to 145 from the 130 registered in 1953, with an 11.6% increase in registrations and an increase of 9.6% in transfers. Commenting on the activities of the



Officers and members of the Quebec Shorthorn Club, photographed at their annual meeting last month.

Club during the past year (all of which have been reported at one time or another in the *Journal*) he made particular mention in his report of the achievement of two Quebec breeders at the Royal Winter Fair in November, where Mrs. Peter Williamson had the Grand Champion dual-purpose Shorthorn bull, and Mr. and Mrs. Draper had the Supreme Shorthorn Champion of the Show, the first time this honour has come to Quebec.

A number of suggestions for action were voiced at the meeting. In order to free the president of some of his duties, which are time-consuming but necessary, Mrs. Pitfield suggested that an executive committee to assist the president be named. The board of directors promised to see to this. C. N. Abbott made two recommendations. One, directed to the Canadian Shorthorn Association, asked that a policy of grading-up of Shorthorns be established. The other, addressed to the Quebec Department of Agriculture, advocated the setting up of an advanced registry board for beef cattle that would enable a start at least to be made on a programme of beef herd sire testing.

Members were informed that the selection committee for the spring sale would be about its duties starting immediately, and that the sale would be held on April 21st in Sherbrooke. It was also decided that the annual field day would be held at the farm of C. C. Warner at Lennoxville on August 8th. Senator Adelard Godbout was appointed the provincial delegate to the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

N. G. Bennett was confirmed as president for another term, with Jean Godbout as first vice-president and C. N. Abbott as second vice-president. Twenty-four directors were named so that all parts of the province would be represented on the board. Ross Edwards was named honorary president, and Senator Godbout, L. H. Hamilton and Hon. Patrice Tardif were named honorary directors.



Discussing the joys of Shorthorn breeding are Don Mac-Millan, N. G. Bennett, C. N. Abbott and Mrs. Peter Williamson. Leaning over the table is Agronome Lambert.

First Official Angus Meeting

Some of the Aberdeen Angus breeders in Quebec met during the Winter Fair in the fall of 1953 to organize a provincial club, and elected Bruce McKellar of Ste. Genevieve as the first president. It was not until over a year later, in December 1954, that the club received its charter, so the annual meeting that was held in Sherbrooke on January 12th was the first official annual meeting.

President McKellar, unfortunately, could not be present and secretary-treasurer Adrien Morin presided. He reported a paid-up membership of thirty-five breeders.

The first question discussed was that of the April sale, and it was decided that not more than twenty head should be entered; fifteen females and five males. It was not known whether the selection committee would find more than this number offered for the sale, but it was agreed that only the best possible animals should be put forward, even if the maximum was not reached.

There was general agreement on the advisability of holding an Angus field-day next summer, probably during the first week in August. No detailed programme was drawn up, but it was thought that demonstrations and judging should have a featured place in the activities. The exact date, and the place, were left to the directors to decide. The directors also undertook to engage a judge for the Winter Fair.

Stan Chagnon was the guest speaker at the luncheon which preceded the meeting. He foresaw a good future for beef in Quebec; the population is increasing rapidly both in Canada and in the United States, and there is no world surplus of beef now or in sight.

He realized that there is considerable interest in the Angus breed in the eastern part of the province but warned the breeders not to let their enthusiasm run away with them and try to establish beef herds on any and every farm they could. Beef, he felt, should be confined to the larger operators.

Emergency Feed-testing Laboratories Established

The Department of Agriculture is doing its best to see that Quebec farmers don't sow grain this spring that won't grow. Realizing that many farmers will be sowing grain that they have saved from crops that were grown and harvested under poor conditions, grain that may germinate poorly if at all, they have set up nine feed-testing Laboratories in various sections of Quebec. Any farmer may send a sample of the grain he intends to use for seed, have it tested and get back a report on its germinating ability. Your Agronome can give you full information — ask him about it.

Dear Readers:

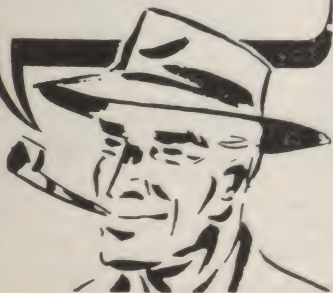
How are things progressing in your part of the country? The biggest bet around here right now is how long the roads are going to remain open. The snow banks are head high already and a westerly wind could cause a lot of trouble. Perhaps we'll get a Canadian thaw before long.

I shovelled out a path through the snow to the granary today and bagged oats to be cleaned for the Compton County Seed Fair on February 24th. They aren't show oats, they're slightly black, but the best way to know what they are is to take them to the Fair and find out. We've got timothy seed to exhibit but we had bad luck with the clover seed. We had a nice field of clover and when it stopped raining in November we harvested it and threshed it. We had two loads and got a cowboy hat full of seed from it. The frost had weakened the heads so they snapped off and were left in the field. Let's hope they germinate down there next spring.

We grow and plant our timothy,

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clover and Vanguard oat seed, and we get extra good germination and very little winter-kill from our cleaned seed. It is also a considerable saving at that time of year, when farm expenses are at their peak, to have your own seed. This year we'll need to buy millet, red clover and ladino seed. I must get it ordered before long.

We're planning a Project Night for Fourth Night in Farm Forum. We've mentioned several things in relation to the broadcasts but we think we need a night for discussion and action. One of our past suggestions is the placing of picnic tables along the much-travelled tourist route. We've got two or three hill-tops which provide an unexcelled view of Compton County stretching across to the Megantic and Stoke Mountains. We figure these would be ideal places for tourists to stop and relax. We've written some letters regarding the tables and benches but there is some work to be done with a hammer, saw and paint brush before our plan becomes a reality.

Maybe someone else will suggest another Project. We use the small group discussion plan to find out our

members' ideas. We pool our project plan and reconvene to discuss all the plans further. Group 3 may have submitted the best plan, so we discuss it, filing the plans from Groups 1 and 2. After our allotted discussion time we all meet together and go ahead to "do something about it". That is, we elect committees to oversee the project, have our Secretary write the necessary letters, or plan means of raising money, which most projects seem to take.

Here's hoping to see you in Cookshire at the Seed Fair.

Sincerely,

Wally

Locker Plants and Home Freezers Increase

Within the past 15 years facilities available to consumers for the storage and preservation of perishable foods have greatly expanded as the result of two developments, namely frozen food lockers and home freezers.

In 1953 there were some 1,169 licensed locker plants in operation in the ten provinces, with a total capacity of around 400,000 lockers. Occupancy of lockers by customers is reported to average 90 per cent or better.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

HEALTH WEEK

by Anne Leggett

Canada National Health Week theme this year was "STAY WELL".

The date for putting this before the Public, Jan. 30th to Feb. 5th.

"It is better to stay well than have to get well".

Once a year the Health League of Canada sponsors this week to give all organizations an opportunity to especially emphasize the value of good health to every citizen. Our good health is within our own control. Prevention is more effective than cure. By more publicity we can help our neighbours stay well.

Women's Institutes can have speakers on their programmes, arrange for panel discussions, also show suitable movies during this week.

From our first breath to last, there is a healthier life for everyone who follows the positive health rules, i.e.,

Balanced diet.

Adequate rest.

Enough exercise.

Physician's care.

The members of our organization are especially health conscious. Through their Convenors of Health and Welfare, they have fought for more health reforms by yearly presenting resolutions to the Government.

One such has been a resolution asking the Government to ban the sale of raw milk in this Province. We are gradually nearing our goal. Already the Quebec Government in their Health Regulation No. 45, enacted in June 1954, state that all milk, cream, or milk beverages, served or consumed in a public place shall be pasteurized products and shall be kept at a temperature not higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit and shall be served in the original container in which it came from the dairy.

This, we feel, is a start towards compulsory pasteurization throughout this Province.

To date there are only three municipalities that have made by-laws prohibiting the sale of raw milk: Sherbrooke, Lachute and Brownsburg.

Due to a very efficient Health Unit in Lachute, this by-law is strongly enforced, so that no raw milk is sold from door to door in this town.

The residents of the County Argenteuil derive great satisfaction from the fact that statistics show theirs is the highest health record in the Province.

Our Womens' Institutes are vitally interested in mental health. Our programmes show more and more speakers on this subject.

Much research has been accomplished in the last few years, notably in the Verdun Protestant Hospital, where hunches, straight thinking, and hard work, have produced notable successes, despite the absence of financial support.

They have made a five year study of finger paintings, by psychotic patients, thus developing a sensitive method of measuring a patient's mental state.

The scoring categories are:

Energy output, contact with reality, use of colour, clearness of design.

A very useful tool developed by a Verdun Research team.

Another interesting item is the pamphlets on "Marriage Counselling". So many of our young people enter marriage without the slightest preparation for this greatest of all careers. Good homes are the foundation of our civilization. To know how to have a successful marriage, good family relations, is one of the necessities of living to-day.

In our meetings, we could have at least one talk on this subject, inviting all our younger married women to attend. There is good advice for everyone in these talks.

During my four year term of office, now drawing to a close, I have learned what a debt of gratitude we owe to the pioneers of our women's organization—the privileges we enjoy to-day through their untiring efforts. We meet together and work together with a common objective to be better neighbours and citizens of Canada.



The Chateauguay-Huntingdon semi-annual Board Meeting
From right to left (reserving the usual order) are the president, Mrs. Bernhardt, the treasurer, Mrs. Robb, and the secretary, Mrs. Reid. The others in the photo are the committee convenors.

THE HONOUR ROLL



Mrs. Lusher Harvey, who passed away on Nov. 17, 1954, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Buchanan, Cowansville, was the oldest charter member of Quebec's first Institute, Dunham.

Born on June 29th, 1867, Edna Scott, daughter of a pioneer family near Sweetsburg, she

married Lusher Harvey on Aug. 29, 1888. Mr. Harvey's father was one of the pioneer settlers at Farnam's Corner, near Dunham, clearing his farm from the wilderness and building a fine brick house, now known as the Harvey Homestead.

Mrs. Harvey was a kind, conscientious, Christian woman who went about doing kindnesses in her quiet, gentle manner. A faithful member of the W.I. she always did her duty and enjoyed the meetings as long as she was able to attend. She accepted every responsibility asked of her and all members in the county join in paying tribute to her memory.

Mrs. Harvey was honored with a Life Membership by the Provincial W.I. in 1951, at a special ceremony to honor the Charter Members of Dunham W.I. on its 40th anniversary.

The picture of Mrs. Harvey was taken at the christening of her great-grand-daughter, Heather Ann Hamilton.

Office Doings

"Publicity, A Moving Force for Women", was the topic of a panel discussion by women of the Press and Radio, at the last meeting of the Montreal Council of Women. We could wish that every W.I. publicity convenor could have heard it but Mrs. Rodden, the Publicity Chairman for the Council, hopes to get some of the ideas down on paper for distribution so we hope to have something to send out later.

At another meeting, this same month, local C.A.C. branch presidents and liaison officers met with the executive and board of directors of that organisation. The CAC is encountering our difficulty with those petitions for pasteurization of milk; just passed around at meetings and a few members signing them there. We have decided everyone will have to be told again that we need a canvass of your community, the names of all voters, *men and women*, should go on these petitions. To date the CAC has sent in 3000 signatures, 246 of these from the Q.W.I. We must both do better than that if we really

want this health measure for our province, one of the three left without such legislation.

The Women's Voluntary Services has sent another shipment of blankets (five cases) and new clothing to Greece to be distributed through Save the Children Fund. These are still desperately needed and shipments will be continued. The W.V.S. kindly loaned a blanket, made of knitted squares, for display at the semi-annual. This was most attractive, even when made from your scraps of wool. Many knitters make designs on the squares, ducks, teddy bears, etc., a delight to the kiddies receiving them.

Before the end of January we had received one letter about seeds for school fairs and two programs to be multiplished, some alert branches. In regards to seeds, these are now obtained through your local agronomer or direct from Quebec. Either way, they are still supplied free for that project. If you have mislaid the address given you last year here it is again:

MR. J. CHAS. MAGNAN,
Agricultural Education Branch,
Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

The Month With the W.I.

Stories are still coming in of gifts and donations in great variety to hospitals (especially children's) and to all those shut in over the holiday season, "the twelve days of Christmas". The last bulletin of the Women's Voluntary Services stresses visits, for those who are near enough, as another friendly way of remembering, particularly to those in Convalescent Homes. We doubt W.I. members need to be reminded of this.

Argenteuil: Arundel had a film on Tuberculosis and a talk by Dr. Turcotte on the same subject. The School Fair and a Village History were discussed. *Frontier* featured Grandmother's Day with a contest of telegrams to be sent to grandmothers, beginning with the initial of your own name. *Jerusalem-Bethany* sent a quilt to the Red Cross and a gift to some newly-weds. *Lachute* heard a talk by Mr. R. Darner on his work with the Eskimos and his experience in the Arctic. *Morin Heights* saw a film, *The Centre*, depicting a Health Centre in London, Eng. shown by the convenor of Welfare and Health, Mrs. Goodfellow. *Upper Lachute* and *East End* opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer in observance of National Prayer week. A discussion on favorite radio programs and a quiz conducted by the Publicity Convenor formed the program.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* heard an article on Home Economics and contributions were given towards the "Codfish for Korea" project. *Marcil* realized \$55.51 from a party and sale for branch funds. *New Richmond* heard a paper on Holland, given by a New Canadian from that country, and linens, antique silver and handicrafts brought from Holland were displayed. *Port Daniel* made plans for an Irish concert. A tea cloth from the link at Sway,

Hampshire, was on display. *Restigouche* packed treats for the children of the community.

Brome: *Austin* has purchased a school house for a Community Centre. Hot lunches are being provided for two children in *Magog* High School and vegetables were donated to the school cafeteria. Donations of \$10 each were voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund and the Cecil Memorial Home. *Abercorn* heard a talk on "The Declaration of Human Rights", given by Mrs. G. Kuhring. This branch was represented one day at the Inter-County Leadership School at *Sweetsburg*. *South Bolton* made \$60 at a rummage sale and gave \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Chat - Huntingdon: *Aubrey - Riverfield* heard letters from W.I. members in Australia and England. Mrs. A. Gruer read a paper on "The History of Malta" and conducted a contest on the Bible. Old woolens to be made into rugs for the new Nurses' Home of the Barrie Memorial Hospital, are to be collected and \$5 was sent to the Cerebral Palsy Association. *Franklin Centre* made plans for a card party and social evening. *Hemmingford* had a display of cards, letters and calendars from pen friends in other countries. A paper, "Health for All" was read. *Howick* had Rev. W. Brown as guest speaker on the topic, "The Expression—Happy New Year". Mrs. N. Fletcher demonstrated how to make a display rack from a clothes hanger. *Huntingdon* had a demonstration by the county president, Mrs. Bernhardt, and heard a story read by Miss F. Turner. *Ormstown* had a discussion on the maintenance and expenditures of the Barrie Memorial Hospital, led by Mr. C. V. Currie, administrator of the Hospital. Old woolens are to be converted into blankets for the hospital.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* received reports from Hunt Club Banquet for farmers. Members' children were entertained, the small guests furnishing a musical program. At *Eardley* the Secretary, Mrs. C. Faris, read a paper, "Calling All Secretaries". Donations reported are \$23 to the Canadian Institute for the Blind and \$16 to *Brookdale Orphan's Home*. *Breckenridge* heard a talk, "Changing Role of School and Community Life", given by Mr. Earl Peach, principal of *Aylmer High School*. Mrs. Lawrence, convenor of Home Economics read, "Scuffed Shoes Made New", and Mrs. J. Archambeault, "Activities of the Queen Mother". A story telling contest and 20 questions quiz completed the program. *Kazabazua* had an address on "Adult Education" by the county president, Mrs. J. C. Hopkins. A demonstration on stainless steel and a supper were held and films shown; Vitamin Value in our Food and Health of Our School Children. *Lower Eardley* had a party meeting with 30 children present and a fine program. *Rupert* had a contest dealing with newspapers, won by Mrs. G. Davidson. At *Wakefield* Dr. Stuart Geggie spoke on "Contagious Disease". A deep freeze was bought for *Gatineau Memorial Hospital* at a cost of \$350. *Wright* had community singing, and a humorous skit, "Dizzy Dramatics" and an appropriate story formed the program.

Papineau: *Lochaber* received a letter acknowledging the large box of toys and candy sent to the Children's Memorial. A representative was sent to the board meeting.

Quebec: *Valcartier* voted \$50 to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital Building Fund and gave \$25 to a family who had sustained loss through fire. Acknowledgments were received from the two schools which were given \$40. The Education convenor, Mrs. W. Goodfellow, showed two films on the Turkey Raising Industry in *Valcartier*.



The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Abbotsford W.I. Celebrated by a Luncheon and Bridge with Mrs. LeBaron, provincial president (fourth from left) as guest of honour and Miss Helen Buzzoll, branch president (centre-front) presiding.

Richmond: *Cleveland* held two contests, Names of Cake and Pot Holders. The latter were sold, and with a quilt netted \$42.85. Winter boots were given a small boy, a gift of money to a needy family and two silver dollars to a new baby. *Denison's Mills* held a discussion on ways of keeping members interested. All members brought recipes and helpful hints to send to pen pals in Scotland and the Journal goes to a Scottish W.I. member. Sales amounted to \$17.85. *Gore* heard a paper by the convenor of Publicity, "You are Rich — Do You Know It?" Queen Elizabeth's favourite cake recipe was sold, the money to be used for charitable purposes, and money was given for hot dinners for needy children at the High School. *Melbourne Ridge* organized a spelling match with Mrs. A. Smith and Mrs. Gilchrist captains, the former team winning. The convenor of Education, Mrs. G. Fowler, conducted a history quiz, with prizes. Parcels were sent to three friends overseas and \$5 sent the Salvation Army. Note: There should be a correction in Richmond County news, December Journal. The name of Denison's Mills was left out. It should have read, "Denison's Mills had two silver wedding anniversaries and is compiling a Memory Book." We apologize for the error.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* featured singing at the meeting. A table of homemade goods brought \$9.65 and a cake sold at Chinese auction netted \$1.90.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* sent donations to Flambeau Mission and Cecil Memorial Home, also dressings to the Cancer Clinic and used stamps to the Junior Red Cross. *Belvidere's* meeting took the form of a party. Members turned in articles for opening sale and \$10 was voted to CARE to be used wherever needed. At *Brompton Road*, Mrs. Donald Cullen gave a talk on "Self-Understanding", and Miss Verna Hatch read a letter from Flambeau Mission. Immigrants and veterans are being remembered. At *Lennoxville*, Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie gave a report on "Twenty-five Years of W.I. Work in South Africa". Work is underway on a child's outfit for the Tweedsmuir Competition. Members have assisted with cancer dressings and donated cotton for same. *Milby* sponsored two boys attending the Short Course at Macdonald College, Robert Suitor and Ernest Turner. Members here are also assisting in making cancer dressings and \$10 was voted the Cecil Memorial Home. A life membership was presented a departing member.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* has given dishes and cutlery to the High School. Two baskets were sent to needy families. *Beebe* gave a blanket to a new German family and books from members' homes were given to the school library. *Hatley* donated \$5 to each of the local Sunday Schools and is sponsoring hot lunches for the day school. A new member was welcomed and a play, "The Light-house Keeper's Daughter", was given as the program. The broadcast given over WIKE, Newport, Vt., entitled, "Orson Wheeler, Sculptor", was prepared by this branch

and read by Mrs. H. F. Taylor, County Publicity Convenor. (Mrs. Evans pauses here to draw attention to this monthly broadcast. "It certainly is very good to know our Canadian Institutes are being given time over a U.S. station", is her comment. Branches in Stanstead County take these in turn). *Minton* featured a contest on names of wood. *Stanstead North* received an invitation to attend the Cercle de Fermière's demonstration on crafts. *Tomifobia* only mentions sunshine baskets and *Way's Mills* displayed work done at the Beebe Work-shop. Seeds were received from Cross-in-Hand W.I., England, for a flower contest in the summer, prizes to be given by the English Institute. Work for Cecil Memorial Home was distributed, an article on "Ceylon" was read and \$15 voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

U.N. Studies World Food Reserve . . .

A United Nations resolution proposing further study be given to establishment of a world food reserve has been passed by the U.N. Economic Committee.

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers says the approved resolution grew out of a discussion on the establishment of a world food reserve as proposed to Costa Rica. The vote was 43 in favor, none against and one abstention. The lone abstention was United States. The United States delegate explained his government believed the proposal already had been thoroughly studied.

The Costa Rican proposal originally suggested a world food reserve be established with the following functions:

- a) the prevention of any diminution of production and the stimulation of increased consumption;
- b) the establishment of international foodstuff prices;
- c) the promotion of exchanges of regional and seasonal surpluses;
- d) the encouragement, with due regard for the main factors affecting the national economy of each country, of the transfer of the production of foodstuffs to the areas in which they can be raised most cheaply and efficiently;
- e) the handling of any serious shortages that may temporarily affect any sector of the world population.

The resolution says no comprehensive, factual report has been made on the feasibility of setting up a world food reserve, and on the feasibility of such a reserve acting as an institution which would contribute to relieve emergency situations and to counteract excessive price fluctuations. The Food and Agriculture Organization is asked to make such a factual and comprehensive study and submit the study to the Economic and Social Council which, in turn, is asked to report on the FAO study to the U.N. General Assembly.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clam

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Is there a need for

SHORT COURSES?

WHY do people go to the Macdonald Christmas Short Course? It is of interest to note that most of the group who attended this year's Short Course had been to it before. Is there something new to be learned each year? The answer to the second question is "yes," because several members had been to the Course more than once.

People do not give up their free time between Christmas and New Year unless they hope to find such a course useful. Members came from as far away as the Gaspé in the east and Pontiac county in the west. They came from points closer to the college in Quebec and eastern Ontario.

Now, let's keep our original question in mind and see if we can discover what the Short Course does for people who attend. The answer to our question will be found if we can see what the members get out of the course.

The College, Farm and Community How Are They Linked Together?

One of the features of this year's Short Course was the discussions and demonstrations related to dairy farming. On two occasions, Dr. MacFarlane of the College Economics staff led off discussions on dairy farm management and the marketing of dairy products. As a follow up to these lively discussions, John Moxley from Animal Husbandry demonstrated dairy cow selection in the judging ring and led a tour through the dairy barns. Questions and answers on dairy herd improvement took place right in the barn where breeding and herd management could be explained easily.

Mrs. Taylor of the Q.W.I. office teamed up with Prof. Angus Banting in a discussion on the subject of farm kitchen planning. From the group reports, the young



Prof. Klinck describes some of the processes in cereal breeding.

men seemed to agree that a model farm kitchen should not include its being used as a living room, office, play room, sick animals' clinic, or a place for making small machinery repairs. A rather refreshing viewpoint that farm wives might appreciate.

The Adult Education Service was explained the first day by H. R. C. Avison, following his welcome to the members. He showed films and spoke briefly to acquaint the group with the kind of services available from the College. They then saw for themselves by visiting a few points of interest. One large room houses the Travelling Library Service at Macdonald with over 20,000 books in stock on every subject imaginable. These books are made available at modest cost to groups all over the province. Bob McDonnell explained the Farm Forum office set-up and the group looked over the pamphlet and film service stocks in the Adult Education Centre. The handicraft room was on display which we understand is a familiar spot to Q.W.I. women who attend their spring short course.

Another day there was a chance to see a different side of the work at Macdonald which benefits farmers. In the Physics Department some of the specialized equipment was demonstrated including how they use atomic energy in the form of radioactive feed and fertilizer to do certain

studies. Down in the biology greenhouse all enjoyed the warm moist tropical air. Here plant disease research was explained on a tour of some of the projects. Over in the Agronomy greenhouse, Harold Klinck discussed their grain and forage crop breeding program.

What Happens to the Person Who Attends?

Giving everyone a chance to express his opinion and join in the activities is an important part of the Short Course program. A survey at the end of the course showed that members appreciated the variety in the daily program, especially the balance between serious parts and having fun together.

No one needed to feel left out. Planning each evening's program was a definite responsibility of the members. Everyone was required to share in the planning and do some job to help put it over. One planning group did so well that one night (as a result of a plea for more girls) there were more women than men for recreation.

Small group discussion seemed to help some people who never spoke up very much before. Nearly everyone had a chance to lead a discussion in a small group or stand up and give a report of his group's findings. "It is really not so hard after you have done it a few times" one member claimed.

A short Course develops a spirit of its own which encouraged you to try something new even if you aren't too sure how it will turn out. Louise Colley who

led the recreation and Ann Tanner who helped with singing were not the kind of people to demand perfection with the first try. As a result no one minded trying his hand at leading a game or perhaps a dance even. There was quite an array of talent on display in the skits, singing, and dancing.

Learning comes easily in a friendly group where leaders work right along with you. The same friendly co-operative spirit prevails no matter the subject up for discussion or the activity taking place. It becomes easy to participate as soon as you feel you belong to the group.

When They Go Home!

Perhaps too often people who plan short courses and groups that send some of their members to them, look for immediate results. Surely we do not expect them to come home with a whole 'bookfull' of ideas designed to change the community and the people in it over-night. Five days at a short course is a starting point for the development that will follow with practice and experience.

New understanding of groups and how they work can be an important realization. If a few people are inspired to seek more knowledge or develop their skills, the course is worth the time and effort. It is important that people feel they have something to contribute to a group and perhaps feel more willing to do their share of the necessary tasks.

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